

IV. CONCLUSION

The Applicant has provided arguments that overcome the pending rejections. The Applicant respectfully submits that the Action's conclusions that the claims should be rejected are unwarranted. For all the reasons presented above, it is submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the rejections and a Notice of Allowance is requested. Should there be any questions, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

THE CLAIMS

1. (Amended) An electromagnetic bearing for a thrust member having a distal region extending outwardly from a support comprising:

at least one continuously magnetic ferrous member having a single coil, the ferrous member straddling the distal region of said thrust member, confronting surfaces of at least two extrusions of the ferrous member and thrust member defining a control flux air gap[s] on opposite sides of the thrust member, and generating an electromagnetic control flux path through the air gap[s] whereby to axially position the ferrous member relative to the thrust member; and

confronting surfaces of at least one permanent magnet and either the thrust member or the ferrous member, defining at least one magnetic air gap spaced from at least one of the control [flex] flux air gap[s], and generating a bias flux path parallel and non-coincident with the control flux path for a substantial portion of its length, wherein the permanent magnet is outside the control flux path and the length of each air gap in said bearing is limited to the physical separation of the confronting surfaces.

2. The electromagnetic bearing as in Claim 1, wherein the support is a rotating shaft.

3. The electromagnetic bearing as in Claim 1, wherein the thrust member is rotatable.

5. The electromagnetic bearing as in Claim 1, wherein the permanent magnet is a superconducting magnet.

6. The electromagnetic bearing as in Claim 1, wherein the bias flux is generated by two permanent magnets on opposing sides of the ferrous member or on opposing sides of the thrust member.

7. The electromagnetic bearing as in Claim 1, wherein the ferrous member straddles entirely the distal region of said thrust member.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph 1 on page 6 has been amended as follows:

- - Specifically the present invention is an electromagnetic bearing for a thrust member having a distal region extending outwardly from a support comprising: at least one ferrous member, such as an upper and lower yoke having a coil, the ferrous member straddles the distal region of the thrust member, confronting surfaces 123, 124, 125, 126 of at least two extrusions of the ferrous member and thrust member defining control flux air gaps on opposite sides of the thrust member, and generating an electromagnetic control flux path through the air gaps whereby to axially position the ferrous member relative to the thrust member; confronting surfaces 127, 128, 129, 130 of at least one permanent magnet and either the thrust member or the ferrous member, defining at least one magnetic air gap spaced from at least one of the control flux air gaps, and generating a bias flux path parallel and non-coincident with the control flux path for a substantial portion of its length, wherein the permanent magnet is outside the control flux path and the length of each air gap in said bearing is limited to the physical separation of the confronting surfaces. - -